BB

• CLIENT TOOL // READY

BB FASHION TECHNOLOGY // CLIENT-OWNED OPERATING TOOL

Warehouse Stock Controller

A practical quick-start for controlling inventory, identifying stock risk, and making clearer reorder decisions—without surrendering ownership of your operating data.

01 // QUICK CHECK

Use the shared hosted experience for a fast, stateless stock health read.

02 // GOOGLE SHEET

Make a private copy in your Drive for recurring use and collaboration.

03 // LOCAL XLSX

Download the workbook and operate in Excel or LibreOffice.

Your Google copy or downloaded workbook is yours. Brian Brunson cannot see the data unless you intentionally share it. The hosted quick check does not save to or synchronize with your private workbook.

Start in three minutes.

A

RUN THE HOSTED CHECK

Best when you want an immediate directional read before setting up the full tool. Enter up to 25 SKUs, review the result, and download the result snapshot.

B

MAKE A GOOGLE COPY

Best for daily or weekly use. Select **Make your own copy**, sign in with any Google account, and save the private copy in your Drive.

C

DOWNLOAD THE XLSX

Best for a local workflow. Download the workbook, save it in a controlled folder, and open it with Microsoft Excel or LibreOffice.

THE FASTEST COMPLETE SETUP

1. **OWN THE FILE**
   Create a Google copy or save the XLSX locally. Never enter live data into the public template.
2. **REPLACE THE FIVE SAMPLE SKUS**
   Use one row per SKU and variant. Keep every SKU unique.
3. **ENTER YOUR OPENING POSITION**
   Enter opening stock, committed units, incoming stock, reorder point, lead time, velocity, and unit cost.
4. **BEGIN LOGGING MOVEMENTS**
   From the start date forward, record receipts, sales, allocations, returns, transfers, and adjustments.
5. **MANAGE BY EXCEPTION**
   Use the Dashboard and Top Priority SKUs list instead of scanning every row.

> **Important:** Google Sheets and the local XLSX are two separate operating copies. Choose one as your source of truth unless you have a deliberate manual export/import routine.

ONE ROW
PER SKU

Build the source of truth.

Start with the fields below. The workbook calculates the operating view automatically. Do not paste over the calculated columns.

FIELD	WHAT TO ENTER	PRACTICAL DEFINITION
SKU / Product Name	Required	A unique variant identifier and a human-readable description.
Category / Location	Recommended	Product family and the single warehouse or stock-holding location.
Opening On Hand	Required	Physical sellable units at the moment you begin using the tool.
Opening Committed	Required	Units reserved for orders, wholesale accounts, launches, or other obligations.
On Order	Required	Confirmed incoming units not yet physically received.
Reorder Point	Required	The available-stock level that should trigger replenishment review.
Lead Time Days	Required	Expected days from placing an order until stock is available.
Monthly Sales Velocity	Required	A reasonable recent monthly unit-sales estimate for the SKU.
Unit Cost	Recommended	Landed or consistent planning cost per unit.
Last Updated / Notes	Recommended	Context for assumptions, unusual conditions, or vendor constraints.
Active	Required	TRUE includes the SKU in operating metrics; FALSE removes it from active analysis.

CALCULATED AUTOMATICALLY

- Stock Movement Net
- Allocation Net
- Current On Hand and Committed
- Available and Days of Supply
- Recommended Order Quantity
- Status and Inventory Value

PROTECT THE FORMULAS

In the current workbook, calculated fields occupy the center and right side of SKU Master. Enter data only in intended input columns. If formulas are overwritten, restore from a clean copy or copy the formula from the row above.

Available = Current On Hand − Current Committed

Recommended Order = Reorder Point + Lead-time Demand − Available − On Order

Opening balances are a starting line—not a recurring data-entry field. Once live operation begins, update inventory through Stock Movements instead of repeatedly changing Opening On Hand.

Record what changed.

Enter one event per row. Quantities are always positive whole numbers; the selected movement Type determines whether stock moves in, out, or becomes committed.

TYPE	EFFECT	WHEN TO USE IT
Receipt	Physical stock increases	Purchased or manufactured units arrive and are available.
Sale	Physical stock decreases	Units have shipped or should be removed from physical on-hand.
Allocation	Committed stock increases	Reserve stock for an order, channel, launch, or account.
Deallocation	Committed stock decreases	Release a prior reservation without changing physical stock.
Adjustment + / −	Physical stock changes	Cycle-count correction, found stock, damage, or shrinkage.
Return	Physical stock increases	A sellable returned unit comes back into inventory.
Transfer In / Out	Physical stock changes	Document controlled movement into or out of the tracked location.

COMPLETE EVERY MOVEMENT

- ☐ Date is the effective inventory date.
- ☐ SKU exactly matches SKU Master.
- ☐ Type is selected from the dropdown.
- ☐ Quantity is positive and whole.
- ☐ Reference ties back to an order, PO, count, or transfer.
- ☐ Notes explain exceptions—not routine noise.

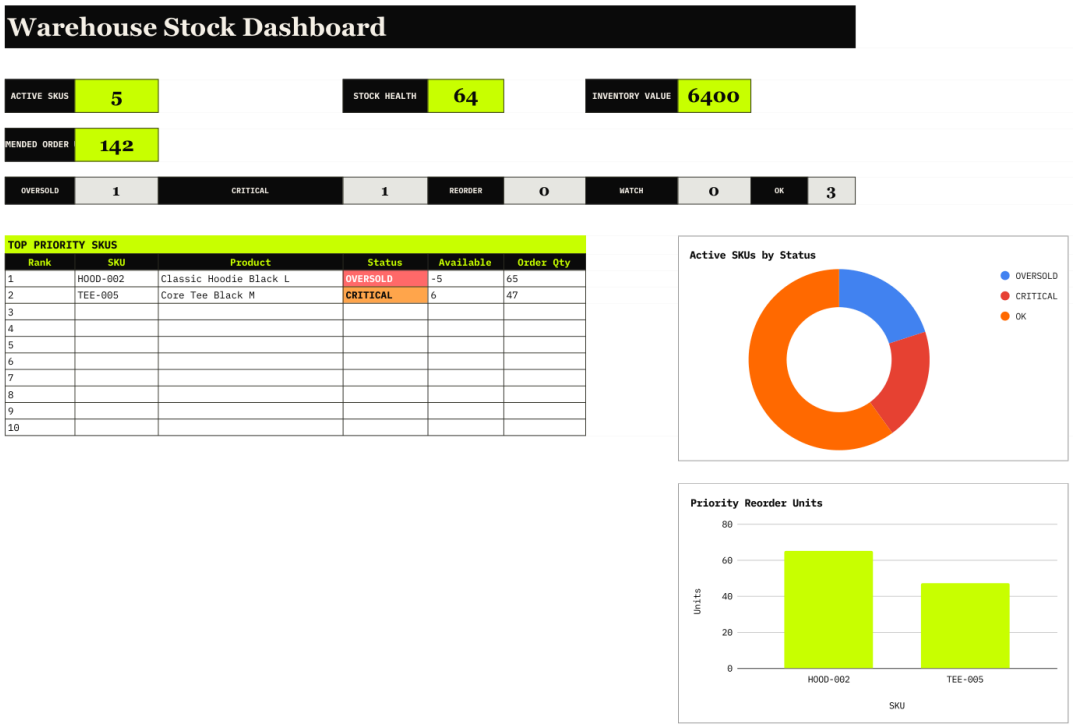
EXAMPLE

2026-09-01 · TEE-001 · Sale · 10 · SO-1842 · Main

If opening on hand was 120, this movement changes current on hand to 110. Formulas then update available stock, days of supply, status, and ordering guidance.

> **Do not enter negative quantities.** Use the movement Type to control direction. A negative Sale or negative Receipt will distort the operating position.

Manage by exception.



Sample data shown. The Dashboard summarizes active SKUs, stock health, inventory value, recommended order units, status counts, and the ten highest-priority exceptions.

READ LEFT TO RIGHT

- **Stock Health:** directional 0–100 risk indicator.
- **Status strip:** number of active SKUs in each condition.
- **Top Priority SKUs:** exceptions to review first.
- **Reorder chart:** relative order-unit pressure among priority SKUs.

USE THE RESULT

- Resolve OVERSOLD commitments immediately.
- Confirm CRITICAL availability and inbound dates.
- Review REORDER recommendations against cash, MOQ, and seasonality.
- Watch demand changes before they become emergencies.

Recommended Order Quantity is planning guidance—not an automatically approved purchase order. Apply MOQ, case-pack, cash-flow, seasonality, vendor, and launch context before ordering.

FIVE STATUSES

Know what each signal means.

STATUS	WORKBOOK CONDITION	OPERATOR RESPONSE
OVERSOLD	Available stock is below zero.	Resolve allocation or fulfillment risk now. Confirm which orders can ship and which need intervention.
CRITICAL	Available is zero, or days of supply is 7 or less.	Confirm inbound timing, expedite when justified, and prevent additional unplanned commitments.
REORDER	Available is at or below the reorder point.	Review the recommended quantity, MOQ, cash position, and demand context.
WATCH	Days of supply is 14 or less.	Monitor velocity and supplier lead time; prepare the decision before the SKU becomes critical.
OK	No higher-risk condition applies.	No immediate stock action. Continue normal movement logging and periodic review.

A LIGHTWEIGHT OPERATING CADENCE

Daily · 2–5 min

Enter receipts, sales, allocations, returns, transfers, and adjustments. Correct errors while the source document is still easy to find.

2× weekly · 10 min

Open Dashboard. Resolve OVERSOLD and CRITICAL rows first, then review REORDER and WATCH signals.

Weekly · 20 min

Review suggested order units against open POs, MOQ, cash, planned promotions, and launch dates. Record decisions outside the formula cells.

Monthly · 30 min

Refresh monthly sales velocity, lead time assumptions, unit costs, inactive SKUs, and stock-count adjustments.

Best practice: assign one person to own data quality and a second person to review high-risk purchasing decisions. A spreadsheet can calculate consistently; it cannot resolve unclear operating ownership.

A fast read—not the database.

Hosted Quick Check

One shared public application. Enter up to 25 SKU snapshots, receive an immediate score and priorities, and optionally download the result.

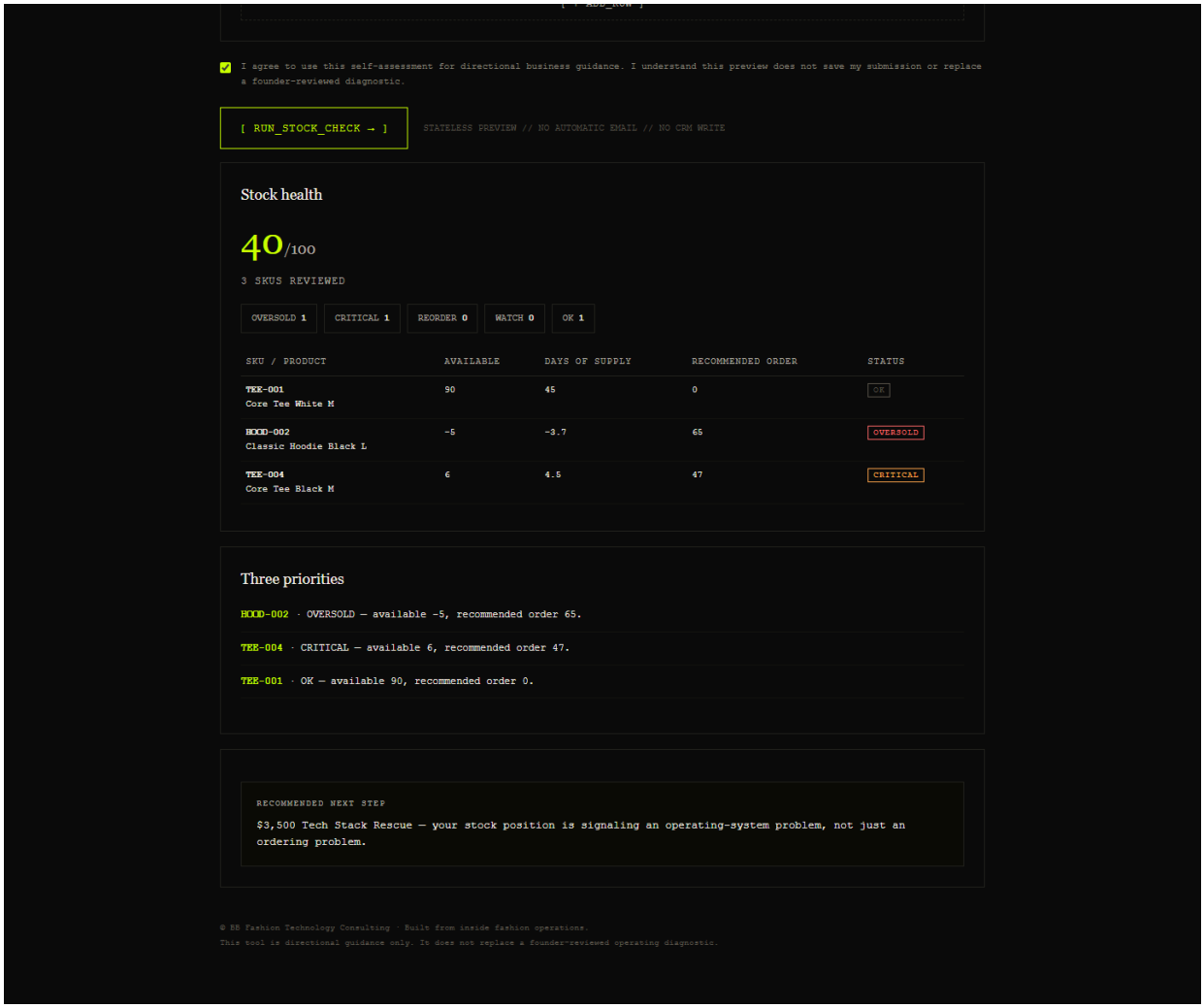
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Client-Owned Workspace

A separate Google copy or local XLSX where your SKU master and movement history persist over time.

There is no automatic synchronization.

The hosted quick check does not create, read, update, or reopen your private Google Sheet or local workbook. The private workspace begins only when you create a copy or download the file.



Sample hosted result: directional stock-health score, status counts, SKU-level ordering guidance, three priorities, and a recommended next step. Sample values are not client data.

Know the operating boundary.

YOUR OWNERSHIP

- Your Google copy remains in your Drive.
- Your local XLSX remains wherever you save it.
- Brian cannot see either copy unless you share it.
- You may export XLSX or CSV at any time.
- No paid Google Workspace account is required.

FREE-TOOL CEILING

- One warehouse
- Up to 500 active SKUs
- Up to 2,000 movement rows
- Manual entry or CSV import
- No live ecommerce, ERP, POS, or 3PL connection
- No automated alerts or approval workflow

BEFORE REQUESTING HELP

- ☐ Confirm the SKU in Stock Movements exactly matches SKU Master.
- ☐ Confirm movement quantities are positive and Type controls direction.
- ☐ Confirm Active is TRUE for SKUs expected on the Dashboard.
- ☐ Confirm lead time and monthly velocity are whole, non-negative values.
- ☐ Confirm formula cells were not replaced with pasted values.
- ☐ Confirm the file was opened in Google Sheets, Excel, or LibreOffice—not a simple file preview.

WHEN THE OPERATION OUTGROWS THE FREE TOOL

Multiple warehouses, live Shopify/Amazon/POS/ERP/3PL integrations, forecasting, purchase-order automation, alerts, approval controls, permissions, audit history, and exception management are implementation problems—not intentionally missing basics.

Video orientation: Watch the verified first-day explainer at brianbrunson.com/warehouse-stock-controller-video.html. The PDF remains the canonical operating guide.

Direction: Technology should amplify the brand and remove operating friction—not become another system the team has to manage around.